

NEWS EDITION

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McGill
reporter

ROBERTSON ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

see page 3



Fall, 1969. The beginning of a new year. Scenes like this on a multitude of campuses. It's a down for some. Others are up, and away.

Who will learn, or is here to learn? Who knows why he is here? And what is to be learned? By November, they will be paired, most of them desperately, because it is terrible to be alone among so many.

And who will go home at Xmas, or sooner, not to return, not to know why he was here, or what might have been? And how many will be lonely, and alone? Or lonely and not alone? There is a lot of life here, asking a question.

COMING EVENTS

Send notices for COMING EVENTS to: M. Cowen, Information Office, McGill. Deadlines Mondays.

THURSDAY

THE BACK DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: A Rosewood Daydream (duo) to September 21. Stoned Susan raps and sings, nimble Peter plays a fine guitar and sings. Corner Sherbrooke and McTavish Streets.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Bruce Cockburn, a Mariposa veteran of two years, to September 20, 9:00 to 12:00 p.m. 3625 Aylmer, 25c.

FRIDAY

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY, Friday Night Cinema Series: "Weekend" (director Jean Luc Godard; French 1967) — (no subtitles). Two Showings — 6:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m., Leacock Auditorium (L-132).

VERDI — Cinema de Repertoire, 5380, boul. St-Laurent, 7:30, 9:30 p.m. "Las Aventuras de Juan Quin Quin". Film Cubain, réalisé par J. G. Espinosa, v.o. (espagnol), sous-titres français.

SATURDAY

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY "SPECIAL": "The African Queen" (director John Huston; U.S.A. 1951). Showing at 6:00 p.m.; 8:15 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. in P.S.C.A.

VERDI — Cinema de Repertoire, 5380, boul. St-Laurent: How I Won the War; A Funny Thing Happened; The Knack; Help!; A Hard Day's Night; and Mouse on the Moon A Richard Lester "Zoom-In." Two days of film marathon starting today at 2:00 p.m. Close to 10 hours projection of Lester's work.

SUNDAY

FOUR FOLK SERVICES — Starting this evening and continuing September 28, Octo-

ber 5 and 12 at 7:30 p.m. Theme: "Whose God is dead?" "Dialogue Sermons led by Stephen Hayes; Guitarist — John Donovan Kildonan Hall, 3419 Redpath St. (at Sherbrooke). The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul — All welcome! "The reality of God has simply gone dead on contemporary man in a way that has never quite happened before." — John A. T. Robinson.

TUESDAY

Annual Birks Lectures. There will be three lectures and their theme is "The language of Eschatology". The lectures will be delivered this year by the Reverend Dr. George B. Caird, Senior Tutor of Mansfield College, Oxford, and formerly Professor of New Testament Studies, McGill University. First Birks Lecture — The Laws of Imagery, 10:00 a.m.; Second Birks Lecture — Eschatology and Myth — 3:00 p.m. Lectures will be given in the Auditorium of Divinity Hall, 3520 University Street and are open to all members of the University and the public.

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA at Place des Arts, Salle Wilfrid-Pelletier, September 23 and 24. Franz-Paul Decker, Music Director, Isaac Stern, Violonist. BACH-STOKOWSKI: Passacaglia and Fugue MOZART: Concerto No. 5 in A major K. 219, CHAUSSON: "Poème" Opus 25. BRAHMS: Symphony No. 4, Op. 98.

THE BACK DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Paul Geremia. Blues singer. September 23-28 Corner Sherbrooke and McTavish Streets.

WEDNESDAY

FACULTY OF DIVINITY — 19th Annual Birks Lectures. Third Birks Lecture — The Son of Man and the Fall of Jerusalem. The lecture will be given by Dr. George B. Caird at 10:00 a.m. in the Auditorium of Divinity Hall, 3520 University Street.

MSE: McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies Inc. For W. C. Fields' fans, one of his most popular films, "The Bank Dick" will be shown in Leacock 132 at 6:30 and 9:00 p.m. Tickets will be sold at the door. Admission 99c.



McGill film society '69 '70

A weekend journey that consists of one long traffic jam, violence and plenty of it treated as commonplace: Godard's portrait of the world we live in. This is probably one of Godard's most complex films, technically, but it is still studded with long takes, tedious speeches into the camera, irrelevant title inserts, semi-audible dialogue, and other Godardisms which show an artist actively molding his medium sometimes to the delight, sometimes to the despair of his audience.



Humphrey Bogart and Katherine Hepburn in *THE AFRICAN QUEEN* which was his only Academy Award performance and possibly his best film.



WEEKEND - The first film in the McGill Film Society's 16mm series "Friday Night Cinema" (series tickets \$5.00 for 20 movies) L-132-6.30 & 9.00 P.M.

short story by daniel bardhal

One summer evening Foster remarked quite bitterly, "Why in hell am I here?" Although none of us responded in a way that might be observable to an outsider, Foster knew that he would have to leave for at least six months. That, we all agreed, was a moderate penance for so gross a crime.

Each of the inhabitants of Umpayo, Chile

was deeply aware that his residence there represented a terrible absurdity. Nothing was clearer. The arrival of someone new, therefore — especially someone who looked as though he was about to take up a permanent niche in the community — was always an occasion for gossip and suspicion.

The newcomer, a young man in his early forties, did not seem anxious to meet anyone. He asked no questions, refused all assistance, and did not even reply to the natives friendly "hello" as he passed them on his way into town. He wore a large black hat, a white suit, and remarkably clean white socks. His shoes, covered immediately by the ultra-dry Chilean sand, were quite worn. He carried two suitcases in one hand, a travelling bag in the other, and a large

box on his back which was tied around his shoulder.

Having no place to put his hat he left it on his head. The result was that he perspired profusely, and had to set down his full burden every few yards to wipe the sweat from his eyes. After an hour of this he arrived at the Hotel La Provincia, exhausted.

Hamford was nowhere to be seen. Although news of a customer had preceded the stranger's entrance, Hamford's depression had been acute that day and he remained in bed. With Hamford absent from the lobby, Schwartz, behind the bar, was the first to meet the newcomer.

As their eyes met, the newcomer dropped his luggage in a heap on the floor and

stared intensely at Schwartz, as though he expected something to happen. Schwartz, to his credit, stared back at the newcomer. After a few moments, Schwartz, realizing that he had to be the first to act, said: "May I help you?"

The newcomer replied with an enormous sigh, sat down at the nearest table, and began to weep. Schwartz, unmoved by the incident, went on drying the unbroken glasses from the previous evening.

At that moment, Thomson rushed into the bar to look for Laffing. Since Laffing was away, however, Thomson had to be content with Schwartz's reluctant assistance. A few hours later, when they returned, the newcomer had disappeared, not to be seen again.



PRINCIPAL TO RETIRE IN '70

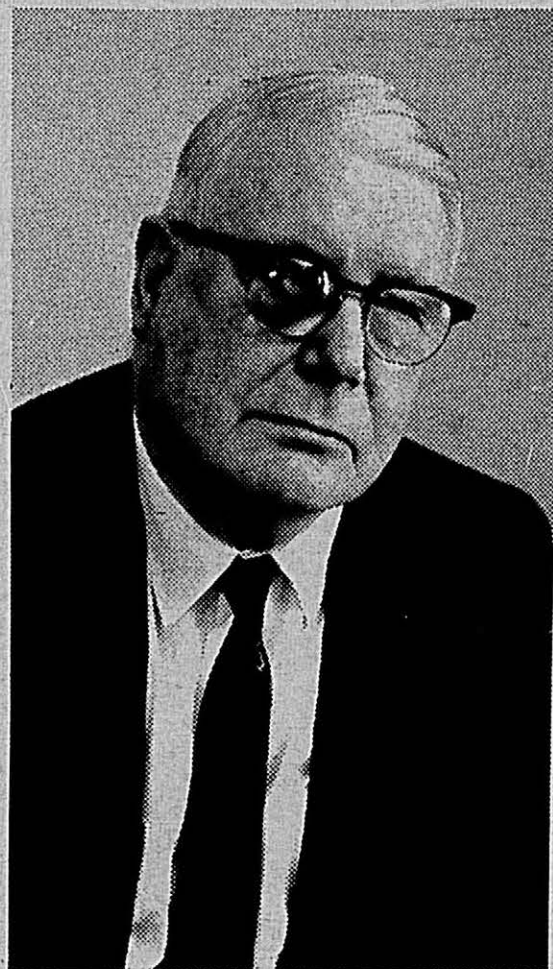
Howard Ross, Chancellor of McGill University, announced today that Dr. H. Locke Robertson will retire as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1970 — "at a date convenient to the University."

Following is the text of Mr. Ross' statement:

A year ago the Principal wrote to me to say that he felt he should retire from the Principalship within the next couple of years. We agreed that at a suitable time his retirement would be announced and a committee would be set up to select a candidate, or candidates, to be recommended to the Board of Governors who have, under our Statutes, the responsibility of appointing a new Principal: after, as the Statutes say, conference with representatives of the Senate.

Dr. Robertson has now confirmed that he wishes to retire from the Principalship in 1970 — at a date convenient to the University. The Board has therefore today authorized the setting up of a selection committee, under the chairmanship of the Chancellor, with 3 representatives of the Governors, 3 representatives of Senate, 2 students selected by the Students' Society, a representative of M.A.U.T. and a representative of the Graduates' Society. Such a committee will be convened promptly.

J.S.L. Browne: Scientists fête distinguished physician, researcher and connoisseur



Dr. J. S. L. Browne retired as chairman of the Department of Investigative Medicine on August 31. The distinguished Canadian endocrinologist and teacher in the University's faculty of medicine for 36 years received a unique tribute from the local and international scientific community.

The tribute, which took the form of a day-long symposium on August 23, was organized by four of his former students.

During the morning session, chaired by Ronald V. Christie, former dean of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Browne's former students recounted his contributions to medicine and society in general.

Dr. Jacques Genest, director of the Clinical Research Institute of Montreal, Dr. John C. Beck, director of the University Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital (a position held at one time by Dr. Browne, from 1947 to 1955), and Dr. Bram Rose, professor of Experimental Medicine discussed Dr. Browne's life as physician, researcher, student of life, and connoisseur of food, wine and music.

Editor's note: Portions of remarks given by Drs. Beck and Genest are reprinted in this issue.

The afternoon session was given over to a scientific seminar with Dr. Jacques Gélinas, Quebec's Deputy Minister of Health and Dr. Andrés Carballeira, of McGill's Department of Investigative Medicine as co-chairman.

Among the scientists who participated were Dr. E. B. Atwood, professor of medicine, Tufts University Medical School, Boston; Dr. A. E. Wilhelmi, professor and chairman of the Department of Biochemistry, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. K. Savard, professor of Biochemistry, University of Miami, Florida; Dr. J. F. Tait, senior scientist, Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Shrewsbury, Mass; and Dr. J. C. Laidlaw, professor of Medicine, University of Toronto.



John Browne: the Scientist

In 1932, John Browne was awarded his Ph.D. and the Governor General's Silver Medal for the best thesis of the year. These were the early days of modern endocrinology.

Dr. Browne's subsequent research, it was believed, had isolated new hormone. This led to a year as a Travelling Fellow under the auspices of the Royal Society of Canada. During this period, John Browne worked under Professor A. Butenandt at the University of Göttingen, under Professor O. Loewi at the University of Graz, and under Professor G. Lovatt Evans at University College, London, England. As one looks at John's career in overview or perspective fashion, it becomes clear that his associations with Butenandt and Otto Loewi had a profound influence upon him, and one might well recognize them as both scientific and spiritual leaders in John Browne's life.

John Browne returned as a Research Fellow to the McGill University Clinic, Royal Victoria Hospital, under the direction of Dr. J. C. Meakins. This was one of the earliest research divisions in a clinical department in North America, and the first in Canada. He, at the time, was both a Lecturer in Medicine and in Pathological Chemistry, which would be called Clinical Biochemistry in modern parlance.

John Browne rose rapidly, in academic and hospital rank, and from 1947 to 1955 he was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine at McGill University, and Director of the McGill University Clinic, Royal Victoria Hospital. A tragic illness that greatly reduced John's visual acuity led to his withdrawal from these activities and McGill set up a new Department of Investigative Medicine in 1955, and John has been the Professor and Chairman of

this department until his retirement on August 31st of this year.

John Browne's contributions to McGill were many, ranging from the initiation of teaching in endocrinology to the introduction of progressive changes in the undergraduate curriculum — particularly the introduction of the more dynamic basic sciences, biochemistry, and physiology, into clinical medicine. In the immediate post-World War II period, he was instrumental in the development of a programme for training the returning M. D. graduates. This was known as the Diploma Course.

John Browne's achievements are those of a distinguished physician, an outstanding teacher and scientist, a productive investigator, and perhaps greatest of all, a stimulator of young individuals in academic life throughout the Western World, but particularly in Canada. He is rightly recognized as one of the pioneers of the concept of Academic Medicine as we know it today and in the development of clinical research throughout North America. His contribution to the concept and patterning of training of individuals, who today have become known as Clinical Scientists, cannot be overestimated.

John C. Beck

John Browne: the Quebecker

Even if Doctor Browne was not born in Quebec, he is nevertheless a full "Quebecker" since he came to New Carlisle in Bonaventure County at the age of 18 months. His knowledge of the French language does not date from his childhood in New Carlisle

but more from the period of his adolescence when, during his high school days, he had to work nights, weekends and summers at the Pharmacie Trempe at the corner of Greene and Sherbrooke Street. Dr. Browne's knowledge of French was later greatly improved during the summer months between 1923 and 1927 when he worked as station agent on the railways which ran along the Baie des Chaleurs, from Matapédia to Gaspé.

At the end of his medical course, he was selected in 1929 the Valedictorian of his class at McGill, and the subject of his speech was on the urgency of closer relationship between French and English Canadians. His knowledge of the two solitudes and his perceptiveness made him a quiet and effective leader towards unity in Quebec and in Canada.

Doctor Browne, while being one of Canada's rare scholars because of his constant search for excellence, his great culture, and his competence in the field of endocrine research, has devoted his whole life and all his energies to McGill University which was his institution above everything else. Nevertheless, Doctor Browne, with his intimate knowledge of French Canadians and of Canada, was and is convinced of the necessity of unity and of bilingualism. From his close acquaintances with the Gaspé people from all walks of life and from his many contacts with his French Canadian colleagues, Dr. Browne has developed a special appreciation of the aims and attitudes of French Canada long before the quiet revolution started. The great generosity of Doctor Browne, his constant readiness to help, to give all within his power, combined with an absence of prejudices and a great sense of tolerance, have won him the deep respect and affection of all his French Canadian colleagues.

Jacques Genest

LEARNING

The Centre for Learning and Development was established this summer in order to stimulate evaluation of and experimentation with the learning and teaching methods at the university. Its main objectives are to keep the academic community informed of recent innovations in instructional research; to act as a consultative body to professors engaging in course reform or in the design of novel teaching techniques; and finally, to initiate its own research in educational design.

Aside from the Centre's own budget, a \$100,000 fund has been made available to professors and students for experimentation in course design. Research proposals and applications for funds are encouraged. The Centre will do its utmost to assist professors and students seeking help in this line of experimentation.

The Centre is located in the Stewart Biological Science Building and its staff members can be reached at 392-5273.

Since its inception, the Centre's staff has been collecting and analyzing information and materials dealing with educational research. This documentation is available in the Centre's library, and it is hoped that the academic community will make use of these facilities.

Contact with other university centres of the same nature is also being established and collaboration in certain matters already has been discussed.

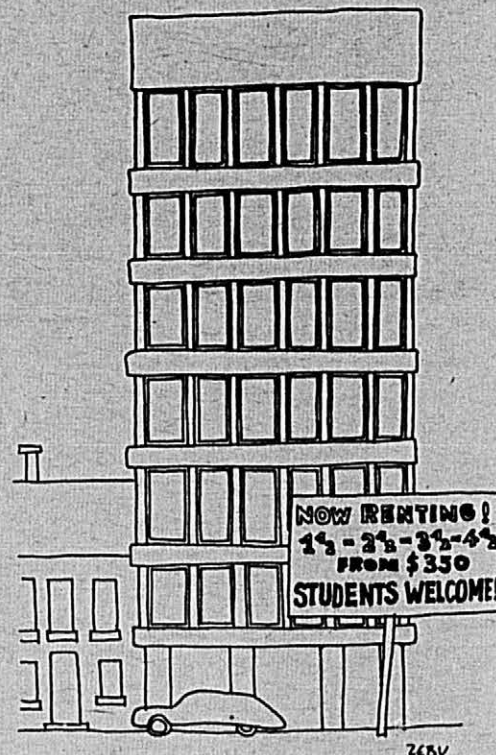
The organization of a November conference, "Educational Innovations in Higher Learning," is well under way. This conference, to be held at McGill, is sponsored by the Centre with the collaboration of the Association des Professeurs d'Éducation des Universités du Québec.

The Centre's first newsletter, to be published by the end of September, will be sent to faculty members and distributed to students. It will give details of the Centre's organization and activities.

The Centre's staff is now working on an evaluation package in order to measure the effectiveness of old and new educational techniques. The package will be general enough in scope for application to most courses and will be complimented with the necessary specialized evaluation instruments worked out with the professor responsible for the experiment. Proper evaluation is of the greatest importance, since it is difficult to generalize to other courses from a novel design which is poorly evaluated.

The establishment of specific educational objectives for each course is another goal the Centre is actively pursuing. What is one to evaluate if no clear objectives are available to guide the evaluation? Furthermore, different educational methods may be appropriate to different objectives.

— The Centre



NEWS IN BRIEF

students' council chooses interim editor: daily staff rejects him

Last night at the McGill Students' Union, a meeting of the Students' Council passed a motion electing as interim Daily editor (to replace Mark Wilson) a second year Law student, Chris Portner. The interim period is until 24 September. Said Portner, "I have no technical expertise in running a newspaper. I hope the Daily staff will help me."

The Daily staff, in a prepared statement, said "We... affirm the principles of staff control enunciated in our constitution, our policy statement, and the statement of principles of Canadian University Press. We regard Council's move in firing Mark Wilson, our unanimous choice for editor-in-chief, as a political move cloaked in the legalistic positions invented by some Council members. We reaffirm our support for our choice of editor — Mark Wilson — and declare as a collectivity that we will not work for anyone not of our choosing." The statement was signed by twenty-seven people — almost all the Daily staff.

McGill faculty union to decide policy

by H. Cowen

McGill's 1969-70 academic year opens with a new Union on campus — the McGill Faculty Union which, since its inception last April, has become officially affiliated to the CNTU (Confederation of National Trade Unions).

In common with most campus activities, the summertime has seen no spectacular developments in the movement, but the Union is due to meet before the end of this month in an attempt to crystallize specific policy positions.

"Policy will be what the members want it to be," says organizer Professor Sydney Ingerman of McGill's Economics Department.

Although union membership at present stands between 30 and 40, hopes are high that numerical strength will reach 100 during the current session. Quality of membership, however, is also of significance to the organizers; just how far and in which precise direction the union will move is one question among a number that have yet to be determined. Other questions to be answered include the problems, if any, of a faculty union member retaining his or her MAUT status.

Meanwhile, the month of August witnessed the circulation of a memorandum "concerning appointments to the teaching staff of the university," stemming from Principal Robertson's Office, and directed to Vice-Principals, Deans, Heads of Institutes and Schools, Vice-Deans, Associate Deans and Chairmen of Departments. The memorandum recalls that all contracts and appointments of teaching staff are to be made by the Board of Governors. Apart from a restatement of the McGill University Statutes related to appointments, the document reminds chairmen that "it is never sufficient to rely upon references and recommendations supplied by or on behalf of the proposed appointee, and that in addition independent sources of information should be carefully consulted."

MAUT President Professor John Dealy, when asked about the letter and its possible implications upon the McGill teaching community, described the contents as "alarming."

When asked about this, the Principal told the Reporter, "I want to be very sure before anyone recommends an appointment that they know as much as can reasonably be found out about a candidate. I did not want to suggest to anyone that he make any extraordinary inquiries."

concordia offers student housing

In a September 5 announcement Concordia, having been rejected on its earlier offers to make available some housing units to be used as student co-operative residences run by the McGill Student Housing Corporation, and having had a similar offer rejected by La Fédération Co-Op-Habitat du Québec, has decided that it will, in its own name, make this accommodation available to students for the coming year. Students from all institutions are welcome to apply, the release said, and rentals will be on a first come, first served basis.

students' council reacts strongly to housing crisis

by H. Mayne

Students' Council has come out strongly against assuming responsibility for rental of about 200 housing units which Concordia Estates has left unoccupied in the student ghetto.

At its meeting held on September 4th, Council agreed with Internal Affairs Vice-President David Young that the student housing crisis had reached "unbearable proportions," and passed a resolution demanding that Concordia "immediately open for individual rental all those properties which they have closed in anticipation of demolition or occupation next May."

Mr. Young explained that Concordia was using the vacancies "as leverage." Mark Wilson, editor of the Daily, said that "Concordia might just create a worse crisis by holding on to their empties, in the hope that they would have us over the barrel so we would be taken in by their scheme."

Council also empowered the Executive to approach the Montréal Transportation Commission about instituting cheaper fares for students living far from the university, and asked the governments of

Montréal and province of Québec to subsidize rents so as to "maintain the proportion of low-rental housing in the city centre."

It approved the expenditure of \$200 to set up an Emergency Housing Service for the week of September 8th, and asked McGill University to make available all vacancies in residences to any student seeking accommodation.

Also at the meeting, Students' Council re-imposed a \$12,000 annual rent on the McGill University Book Store, thereby removing the 5% discount on books.

In a special resolution, suggested by President Julius Grey, the administration of McGill university was requested to lower the flag on the Arts Building at half-mast to mark the death of Ho Chi Minh.

no students to be on board of governors

A proposal to seat students on the highest governing body of McGill University has been rejected out of hand. At its meeting of September 15, the Board of Governors decided unanimously to refer a request for student representation on it to the Joint Committee to Maintain a Continuing Review of University Government. The Committee is expected to come out with a new outline on the political structure of the university within several years.

In spite of a personal appeal by Students' Society President Julius Grey, who said that "six places would be the lowest acceptable total" on that body, and that this reform would "greatly help the atmosphere in the university for the next year", the Board refused to approve what they considered to be a far-reaching suggestion at such a short notice.

Vice-Principal Oliver declared at the meeting that "as things stand now, at least the Board does not have any communication problems: we already have open meetings, and we're always inviting students to speak before us and to bring suggestions."

full-time students only for senate

by Harvey Mayne

About three hours after it had begun its first meeting of the academic year, on Wednesday September 10th, Senate lost its quorum.

The most significant item of business passed was a report on eligibility to Senate. In the future, only students registered as "full-time" (or "limited" with permission of their Faculty) in a degree or diploma program will be permitted to run for Senate. Had this rule been in effect one year ago, three present student senators, Robert

Hajaly, Ian Hyman, and Peter Foster, would not have been eligible as candidates.

A lengthy debate took place over the issue of eligibility, with heated comments from opposing senators. Ian Hyman stated that "it is a flagrant denial of democracy for Senate with a majority of non-students to decide on student eligibility."

While he was on the Executive of the Students' Council, last year, Senator Hyman claimed the opinion of Council was unanimously opposed to the principle of the motion Senate was debating. "The students should decide who should represent them," he said, "and if students decide to elect even Eldridge Cleaver, that's their business."

The Principal said he was concerned about the fact that students with only two to three courses were on Senate.

"It is not an ideal practice to have student senators who are not attending to their academic duties," he stated. "We want students here by all means, but students who are students like professors who are professors."

In answer to Julius Grey, who suggested that the proposed regulation "should be even stricter" to ensure that "professional politicians" do not assume student seats on Senate, and that the regulation, in any case, did not violate Students' Council's wishes, Senator Hajaly rebutted with the observation that "Grey is ignorant."

Other business passed by Senate include the change in name from Department of Russian to Department of Russian and Slavic Studies; the recommendation to the Board of Governors that the President of the Students' Society be made an ex-officio member of Senate; and the separation of the Department of Economics and Political Science into two independent departments. The motion to approve the separation was passed unanimously.

two books on arctic by McGill-Queen's UP

Yesterday McGill-Queen's University Press and the Arctic Institute of North America introduced two new books in the field of Arctic studies: Arctic Bibliography, Volume 14 and The Periglacial Environment.

The Arctic Bibliography edited by Maret Martna, provides a key to scientific publications available in the principal libraries throughout the world, relating to the Arctic and Subarctic, and other low-temperature conditions. Volume 14 assembles over 8,500 abstracts of recent scientific publications and makes this large

(Continued on page 6)



Dr. John Ripley, new director of drama in the English department

compilation available to all who are concerned with northern research and development. Subjects covered include geology, meteorology, oceanography, and the humanities. Public health and welfare, administration, native populations, and economic conditions receive special attention. (Price: \$20.)

Twenty-five scientific papers, based on the Symposium on Cold Climate Environment and Processes, VII Congress of the International Association of Quaternary Research held in Fairbanks, Alaska, forms the book, *The Periglacial Environment*, edited by Troy L. Pewé. The first group of papers deals with processes and features in the present periglacial environment in areas from the Arctic and Subarctic to the Antarctic, including high mountainous regions in the Tropics. The second group deals with cold climate phenomena such as ice-wedge casts or altoplanation terraces, which were formed under periglacial conditions but are now found as "fossil" features in temperate zones.

Cold climate research has expanded greatly as a result of the rapid increase of Quaternary geological research in general, new knowledge of polar areas, and the study of inactive periglacial features in temperate latitudes. Among the disciplines represented in this collection are geology, botany, vertebrate and invertebrate paleontology, soil science, geochronology, physical anthropology, archeology, and physical geography. (Price: \$25.00)

French Canada

studies programme presents new curriculum

A new course curriculum leading to a B.A. degree with majors in French Canada Studies will be offered by the McGill University French Canada Studies Programme.

Created to fill the demands of interdisciplinary work, these courses plan to explore the geographic, political and cultural aspects of French Canada and simultaneously serve as an instrument for analyzing and comparing French Canada with the society to which it is bound.

Individual programmes are prepared for each student who will have already chosen one of the following options:

1. Contemporary French-Canadian society;
2. Cultural aspects of contemporary French-Canadian society;
3. A comparative study of French and English-speaking Canada;
4. French Canada and Francophony;
5. French Canada and North America.

In collaboration with several departments at McGill, the French Canada Studies Programme also offers a programme at the Master and Ph.D. levels.

McGill offers

staff french course

As during the last six years, McGill offers special courses in French this fall for its full-time staff members. These courses are to be held, as usual, at Peterson Hall, 3460 McTavish St., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, from 6.15 to 8.30 p.m., once a week for 25 weeks, starting in the second week of October.

There will be two different sections: one for the academic staff and the other for administrative, mainly secretarial staff. Classes, with a large use of language laboratory and modern methods, will be conducted by experienced instructors, especially trained for adult language teaching. The fees are reasonable, as the University covers approximately one-half of the cost.

The registration is open in September and interested staff members are invited to apply or to phone to the office of the McGill Staff French Courses, Peterson Hall, 3460 McTavish St. Montreal 112, P. Q. Tel: 392-4491 between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., Monday to Friday, for detailed circulars and registration forms.

mech, engineering acquires GE/PAC 4020

The department of mechanical engineering has modernized instrumentation and data acquisition techniques in its graduate and undergraduate laboratories. In August the department started using its brand new Canadian General Electric "GE/PAC - 4020". This system permits the reading of data from up to 200 instruments (transducers) at distances up to 1,000 feet from the central unit. These measurements are controlled and processed data can be returned via three teletypewriters which are located at the site of the experiment so that the student or researcher can operate his experiment and have his data conveniently logged and processed. Data and measurement terminals are presently available at seven separate locations in the laboratory areas of the engineering building.

In addition to providing a data acquisition service to the various laboratories, this system will be used to introduce undergraduate and graduate students in mechanical engineering to process automation and direct digital control systems. As more industries and public utilities turn to computer monitoring and control of production, power generation, transportation and scheduling it is necessary to educate engineers in the techniques and applications of process control computers.

The major financing of the new system came from the National Research Council of Canada and the Government of Quebec, each of whom contributed an equal share of the funds. Additional funds were made available by the department of chemical engineering who waived their share of a Provincial Major Equipment Grant. Individual research directors in the department of mechanical engineering expressed their support by contributing initial funds from their own research grants.

test reveals deafness in newborn

A standard hearing test to determine deafness in newborn infants is the aim of a McGill University project now underway at Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal.

The present experiment is an attempt to isolate hearing defects in the very young so that the problem can be identified before the infant leaves the hospital.

Once the child is taken home, doctors have learned that other senses develop rapidly to compensate and a great deal of damage can be done before the hearing defect is noticed and corrective treatment sought.

The present tests will establish whether or not deafness is present. They will not attempt diagnosis of the defect. The advantage, according to project director Dr. R.P. Gannon, is that 100 per cent coverage can be achieved with this method.

Essentially, the tests attempt to identify deafness through heart rate or vaso restriction.

Electrodes are attached to the infant in the same way that they would be for an electrocardiograph reading on an adult.

Tones from a loudspeaker are sent at pre-determined, irregular intervals by a computer in another room. These tones are intended to cause heart-pulse rate fluctuations which in turn are fed into the computer as data and translated into visible lines which can be seen on a screen.

The time lapse between the heart-pulse fluctuations are measured by the computer and it is from these measurements that researchers are attempting to develop a method of determining whether deafness is present.

BELL NEWS



The Hon. Clément Vincent, Quebec Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, was guest of honour at Macdonald College Farm Days on September 10. Mr. Vincent inspected the fields and facilities of the Seed Farm which serves Quebec agriculture through development and propagation of new field crop varieties. It is operated by the Agronomy Department and receives financial assistance from the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

The Minister also witnessed field trials using new plastic under-drainage systems. These trials are sponsored by the Quebec Agricultural Research Council. Specially designed equipment owned by the Department of Agriculture was loaned to the Agricultural Engineering Department in order to properly install the plastic under-drainage tile.

During Macdonald Farm Days, farmers from all over Quebec come to the campus to learn more about new developments in the agricultural sciences.

national library locations service halted

Because of an ongoing investigation into the feasibility of automation, the National Library of Canada, situated in Ottawa, has halted its major program of creating a national locations service.

This service would have provided a comprehensive cataloguing of serials and periodicals as to place in Canada.

Because of the complexity of automation techniques and the impact any automatic system would have on the overall organization of library services in Canada, the project was suspended in August of this year pending future decisions on the Library's projected automation.

xerox telecopier service at national science library

The National Science Library has installed a Xerox Telecopier to facilitate the rapid transmission, to any point in Canada, of copies of publications held by the NSL. The NSL can deliver, within minutes following receipt of a request, and regardless of distance, copies of available periodical articles, charts, graphs, photographs, etc.

The Telecopier, which is both a transmitter and receiver, operates over regular telephone lines and produces copy as legible as the original text. Transmission time is six minutes for a page 8 1/2 x 11" and correspondingly less for smaller sheets. The machine, which is about the size of an electric typewriter, rents for \$75 per month. Other direct charges are for special paper for receiving the transmitted copy (3 cents per sheet), a Xerox copy for transmittal purposes and long-distance telephone charges.

During the preliminary period of experimentation with this equipment, the NSL will charge 25 cents per page (with a minimum of \$1.00) for each item transmitted. When long-distance telephone charges are involved, the NSL will send the copy collect.

The Telecopier is particularly valuable in enabling the NSL to meet rush requests

for various types of papers and documents. Libraries and information centres wishing to use this facsimile transmission service are urged to consult with their local Xerox sales office regarding installation of a Telecopier.

student services coordinated at u of m

Three "correspondants" have been hired by the Université de Montréal to find out how students live, and to help identify the real problems of students.

These appointments are part of a wide-ranging scheme to thoroughly reorganize the structure of student services on the U. de M. campus.

At a press conference held in the Centre social last week, M. Trefflé Lacombe, Director of "Service aux étudiants" said that his department visualized a totally new approach to student problems as a result of the regrouping of heretofore separate sections such as financial aid, housing, employment and sports under one co-ordinator.

"In the past, because of attempts at empire-building on the part of certain departments in the university, the student tended to be treated only for minor problems by any particular department. We, in the new department, now have a global attitude — the student will be helped as individual with a whole range of interests and problems."

Roméo Bouchard, editor-in-chief of the campus newspaper, *Quartier Latin*, complained at the press conference that students had no say in determining the policies of the "Service aux étudiants" which is under the jurisdiction of the University de Montréal administration.

\$800,000 worth of student fees, which previously went to the now defunct student association, AGEUM, is being used to pay for M. Lacombe's department.

"Why is the administration wasting money by paying three informants to tell them about our problems?" complained M. Bouchard.

M. Lacombe stressed that his department was working towards the eventual goal of freeing itself from the administration.

chess

by Camille Coudari

There is, in the chess world, a strange irrationality: never in its huge literature, never among the chess players, have I heard of or encountered a complete and scientific attempt to answer what seems to me the obvious and primordial question — what is chess?

It would be both logical and helpful to try to solve this problem. Chess is a universe as complex as life. It is in the elementary and organic laws which govern Chess that one can find the foundation of its philosophy as well as its strategy.

This investigation will also achieve, I hope, a practical goal. On one hand, it will initiate even the beginner to chess theory, since the only necessary knowledge for comprehension will be the basic rules of the pieces' movement, and on the other hand, it will help those already familiar with chess theory to revise and synthesize their knowledge with order and logic. And it is when the expert and the beginner can both find something interesting in this column that I will feel the most gratified.

My method of investigation will be phenomenological inasmuch as I will describe and analyse the phenomenon chess without accepting any preconception or previous knowledge (except of the pieces' movement). I will draw conclusions or present interpretations only through notions I feel have been established and proven. Of course, as this method rejects objectivism, all these interpretations and conclusions are bound to be subjective and personal, and thus liable to completion, revision, and naturally, refutation.

This method is concerned with what appears to consciousness. Then, in what way does chess fundamentally appear to us if not in the shape of the initial position?

By an exhaustive analysis and a clear comprehension of the laws within this position (laws that we first must discover in order to understand the nature of chess), we could logically lay ground for a theory of chess, for this position contains dynamically ALL positions, and therefore its laws are universal.

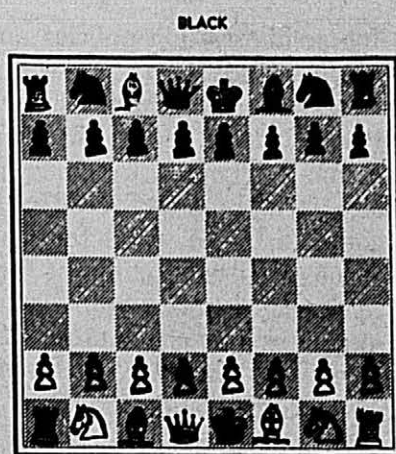


DIAGRAM 1

- There are 64 squares on the board, half of them black, half white; they have the power of moving and capturing (energy).
- Each camp moves (and must move) alternatively (time).
- Half of the squares are empty, half are occupied.
- Each camp is composed half of pawns and half of pieces.

These obvious considerations have the merit of making us realize that every element has its counterpart, i.e. every element is symmetrical to another. Symmetry is universal in Diagram 1. For even within the disposition of each army (both symmetrically placed), each piece is symmetrically placed in relation to its double on the other wing. There even exists an abstract symmetry between the only pieces that have no double in their own camp, The King and The Queen, a symmetry of importance: The King is abstractly the most important piece of the board, since its loss ends the game; and The Queen is practically the most important piece, since she is the most powerful of them all.

Thus the concept of symmetry seems to be a reliable basis to work on. But how shall we proceed? What is symmetry, anyway? It is a correspondence of parts that are on opposite sides of a dividing line or median plane. If we were to draw such lines on diagram 1, where ought we to do it? First, one line between the fourth and fifth ranks would leave two absolutely symmetrical areas. Let us call it (y). But another

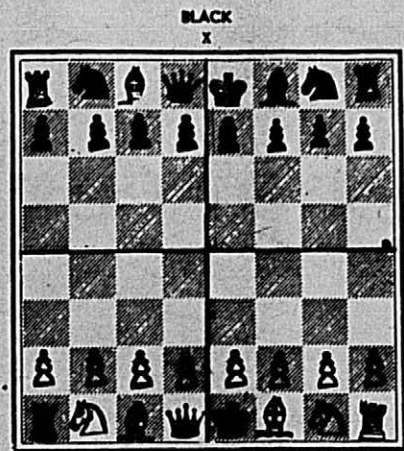


DIAGRAM 2

would do just as good between the fourth and fifth columns. Let's call it (x). Now we can observe that (y) and (x) naturally meet at a point we shall call o. This spot is in the center of the board, but it is an abstract concept that does not exist in the dimensions of the chess world. What does exist however is a hole of four squares that meet at the focal point o. This is in the reality of the chessboard what we are liable to call center.

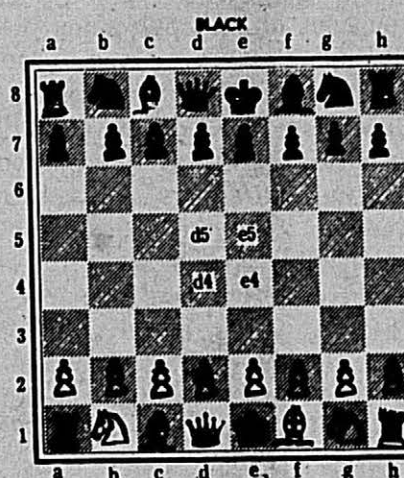


DIAGRAM 3

Thus, from an idea of symmetry, we go to one of center. But does any special importance or significance lie upon these four squares? Is there any way of proving it? Or have we come to an impractical and worthless notion?

Next week, we go deeper into the infinite and exciting meanders of the concept of center.

reporter

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FEEDBACK

free school opens

To the Editor:

This is just a brief note to let you — and your readers — know, that the Montreal Free School is about to become a reality. It has been a really tough job getting set up, but one really well worth doing; and we are all very excited at the prospect of finally teaching and learning in a new atmosphere, with freedom and imagination.

Just to repeat a few vital statistics: We will open September 15th; our age range is 4 to 12; we have English — and French — speaking students; and we have room for about ten more children.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) Victoria Palmer
The Montreal Free School

house for rent

Four bedroom house (plus small 'maid's room' off kitchen). Living room, dining room, new planned kitchen with dishwasher, garburettor, finished basement, cedar closet, laundry room. Two full bathrooms on bedroom floor. Washroom in basement. Garage. Enclosed, smallish garden. Address: 4752 Roslyn Avenue. Rental: \$400. per month. Please apply: V. Rakoff, 82 Glen Road, Toronto 5. Office Telephone 924-6811 Ext. 426. Home telephone 920-3896.

peace

To the Editor:

A very good thing happened here over the weekend. Somebody arrived quietly, met with people, talked and listened, and went away. That is all, nothing very special.

The people who came together for the three-day picnic were not all similar. Still, fundamentally, they are not different. Different causes resulted in all of us meeting together on a farm outside the city, sitting in a cool barn and in the fields, considering a well-found poem which is being translated now from Classical Tibetan into English.

The place where we met is a poor farm, not proud, or rich. A little sign at the road near Georgeville reads "Thomas Merton Memorial Center." Nobody there, or who ever goes there, claims to be superior or even more dedicated than anyone else. The food served there was not tasty, or unusual. One of the afternoons it rained.

The person who most interested me was the Geshe Sopa, a handsome man whose face resembles both Eskimos and Europeans, although he's actually from Tibet, "Geshe" meaning approximately a Ph.D. from the Buddhist College of Means of Compassion, at Lhasa. His manner is kind, like a friend. He has no peculiar habits or sense of distance about him.

Sitting about when it was time for lectures, open to conversations, he explained some of the ways one who cares can discipline himself to become more gentle. People appreciated his company, and conversation, like one appreciates a friend.

Sincerely,
Tyndale Martin B.A. 4

postal subscriptions to the reporter

You may have the McGill Reporter delivered to you by post. There is a nominal charge for postage and handling of five dollars (\$5.00) per year. This comprises 32 tabloid weekly editions and 8 special broadsheet theme issues.

The theme issues will be published monthly beginning October 15th. The first special issue will contain interviews with Paul Goodman and Stanley Gray; an abridgment of the 3,000 pages of transcript from the Arbitration Proceedings between McGill University and Stanley Gray; and many other articles associated with political aspects of the modern university.

GRADUATES! The McGill Reporter provides you with an excellent opportunity for keeping informed about events on campus. **SUSCRIBE NOW!**

Please note: Due to policy revisions. Graduates who received the McGill Reporter free of charge last year are entitled to receive the paper at no cost again this year.

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announcing the McGill Reporter 1969-1970

by the Editors

The McGill Reporter was established in the summer of 1968 on the basis of certain recommendations contained in a report of the ad hoc Senate Committee on the Communication of Information, and presented earlier that year. The following three proposals (which deal specifically with the establishment of publications to bridge the communications gap at McGill) were offered by this committee.

- that a McGill University Gazette be published at least weekly during the session, with additional and special issues as required.
- Pending the establishment of the newspaper referred to in the following recommendation, the Gazette should publish, in a supplement, letters and short articles from faculty.
- A faculty-student committee should be set up to investigate the establishment of a University newspaper which would inform readers on all matters of interest to the University community and would be a vehicle of campus opinion. The newspaper should incorporate the Gazette if this can be done without detracting from the latter's role as an official record of the University's actions.

Both Senate and the Board of Governors acted on the advice of the Administration Committee, and proceeded immediately with the development of a University weekly which would incorporate the Gazette as a supplement. Such a newspaper, it was agreed, would replace the existing publications of the University's Office of Information, namely, the McGill Bulletin, Coming Events, and McGill Reports.

Responsibility for the production and editing of the new publication was put in the hands of the Information Office. A "dry run" issue, called the McGill Phoenix, was put together to present ideas for format, style, and content. To express their intention, the editors quoted the following statement taken from the Communications report:

The explosive growth of communications media over the past two decades and the almost instantaneous response of these media to events has enormously heightened the awareness of the individual, his sense of involvement in events. Due to this immediacy of response, much information is inevitably, in some vital way, controversial for one or another powerful group, both within the University and outside. Such information must therefore be honestly and effectively communicated as rapidly as possible and with provision for response if the building up of rumour, tension, and factionalism is to be avoided.

suggestions from principal

On August 1, 1968, a memorandum from the Principal suggested that it was absolutely vital that the McGill Reporter lack nothing in format, style, accuracy, and vigour, and that it should publish facts and thoughtful discussion or a wide range of university subjects. Specifically, the Principal suggested that the McGill Reporter should cover reports of governing bodies, coming events, notes about staff members, comments in the form of articles by members of the staff and students, letters, and descriptive articles.

All of these recommendations have been followed. However, the McGill Reporter did not abide by the Principal's comment that editorial opinion should be restricted exclusively to members of staff, to be selected by the Editor. A certain number of editorials written by the editorial staff of the McGill Reporter did appear and similar kinds of contributions were encouraged from the University community. It is now a policy of the McGill Reporter that no article expressing an editorial point of view will appear unsigned.

The first issue of the McGill Reporter appeared on September 25, 1968. A total of 41 issues was published during the period up to August 21, 1969.

Throughout its first publishing year, the McGill Reporter tried to keep to the basic policy set forth in the recommendations of the Report of the Senate Committee on the Communication of Information. In many ways, the editors feel that the McGill Reporter has succeeded well. In some areas — notably in its coverage of science — it achieved less than was expected.

In the early issues, the McGill Reporter carried a Gazette section. This contained, among other things, complete minutes of meetings of the Board of Governors, Senate, and the principal Senate Committees. However, it became apparent that these voluminous minutes had a very small readership. The real demand was for current news coverage.

early skepticism

The McGill Reporter's arrival on campus a year ago was greeted with considerable scepticism from both students and faculty. The editors feel that many, though far from all, of those sceptics became supporters before the year ended.

It was generally thought that the McGill Reporter would be a "mouthpiece" for the administration, little more than a "white

wash" for administration policies and actions — a propaganda sheet.

In this respect, the relevant fact is the political importance of the McGill Reporter. Many persons on campus (from all sectors) would have liked to see the McGill Reporter take a particular stand, publicize a certain view. Persons from all sections of the university encouraged the editors to adopt certain programs instead of others, a certain editorial bias. Because of the McGill Reporter's political target — someone is always "playing politics" with the paper.

This is one of the most complex problems faced by the editors and one that they would not claim to have resolved. In a sense, politics is the natural condition of a publication like the McGill Reporter. Perhaps the problem will be resolved when the question "To whom does the McGill Reporter belong?" is answered. The Administration? The Faculty? The students? It is hoped that the McGill Reporter will be accepted as a medium for the communication of information for and to all areas of the University and its Alumni, belonging to and responsible to the entire community.

circulation

The McGill Reporter has a total circulation of 20,000 copies, originally 10,000, while off-campus distribution increased from 250 to 3,000 copies.

The McGill Reporter's graphics and editorial content have won significant recognition in North America and a group of distinguished awards already adheres to its name. The New York Art Director's Show, Graphica '69 (Canadian Art Directors' Show), the American College Public Relations Association (Leadership Award for Internal Publications) and Communications Arts magazine top the list.

the coming year

Distribution in 1969-70 will be extended to graduates, parents, and campuses across Canada and the United States, and to interested members of the general public. Arrangements to make the McGill Reporter more accessible to students in Continuing Education and to the outside community are underway. Under consideration is the possibility of making the McGill Reporter available at certain newsstands in the central Montreal districts. A postal subscription rate of \$5.00 has been established to help

defray postage and handling costs. Members of the on-campus McGill community will continue to receive it without charge.

Forty issues will appear each academic year. Thirty-two of these, in tabloid form, will be concerned primarily with McGill news. Reporters will follow meetings of the principal governing bodies. The "Coming Events" section will continue to be an important feature. The tabloids will also include many features on general university affairs and some interviews. They will appear weekly on Thursdays commencing September 18.

theme issues

The other eight issues will be published monthly, beginning on October 15, and will have a broadsheet format similar to last year. These eight issues will range from 12 to 24 pages. They may carry prestige advertising, relating business and industry to the feature articles.

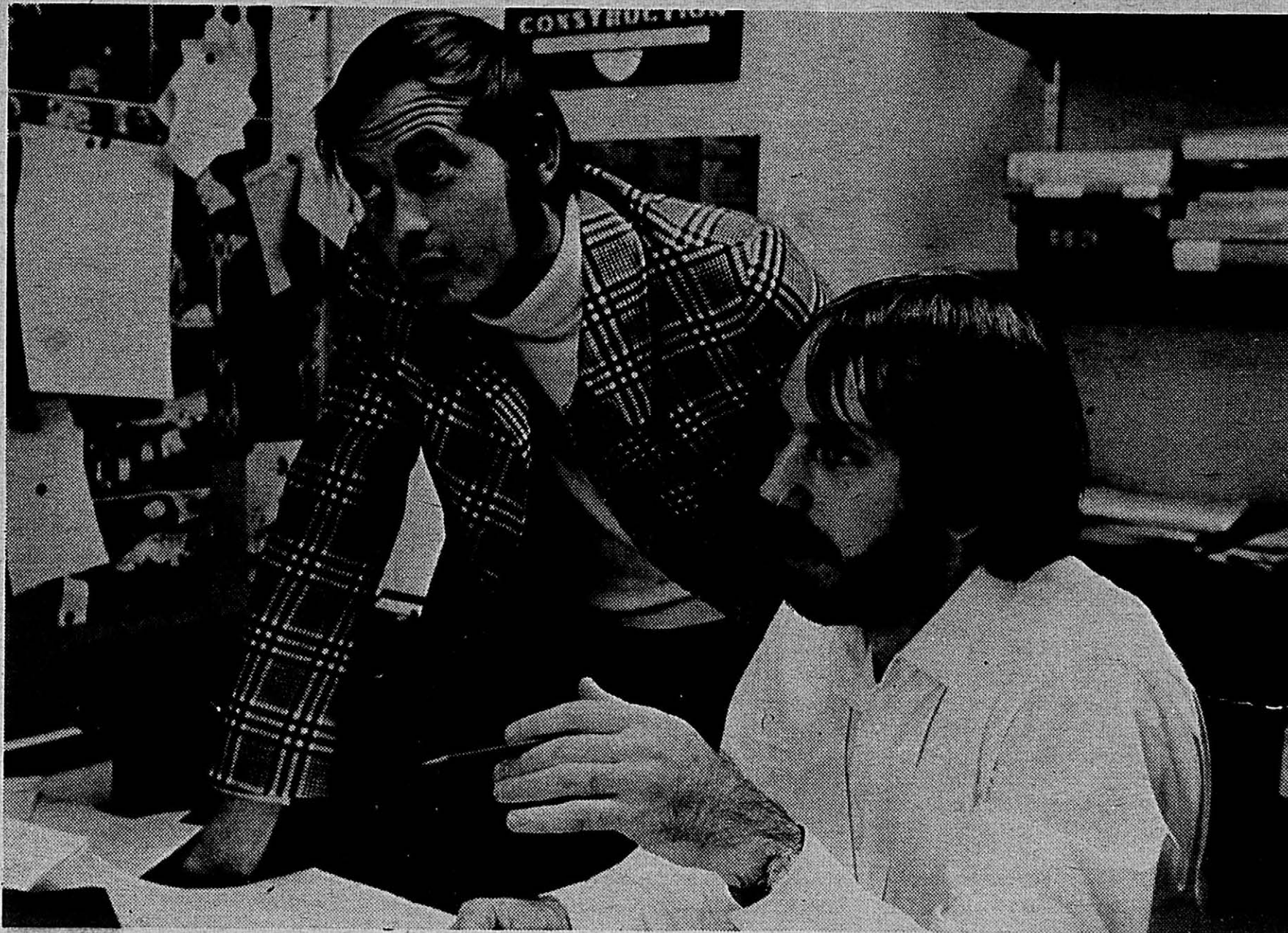
Eight themes tentatively provide the focus for the eight special issues:

1. "The Arbitration Report" and other political aspects of the University
2. Education reform and innovation
3. Outer limits of space and time
4. Communications
5. Human environment
6. Cultural directions
7. Scientific research and specialization in arts, science, and technology.
8. The University in society, which will include the results of a contest based on the theme of McGill's role in the future of Quebec.

an editor's philosophy

The university represents the largest single concentration of society's talent and resources. The collisions of generations and classes, of ideas and technologies — all this is emphasized on the university campus. In order for the university to cope with its problems and prospects, there is an urgent need for it to inform and to be informed, to discuss and to communicate its affairs with the largest possible audience. Success is Feedback.

The McGill Reporter's editorial policy is inclusive. It recognizes the range and complexity of opinion on the campus and off, and encourages contributions expressing all facets of any problem. Success is feedback — the number of letters and answering articles received throughout the year.



Harry Thomas, Editor (left) and Stuart Gilman, Associate Editor (right)